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VEGETABLE SITUATION



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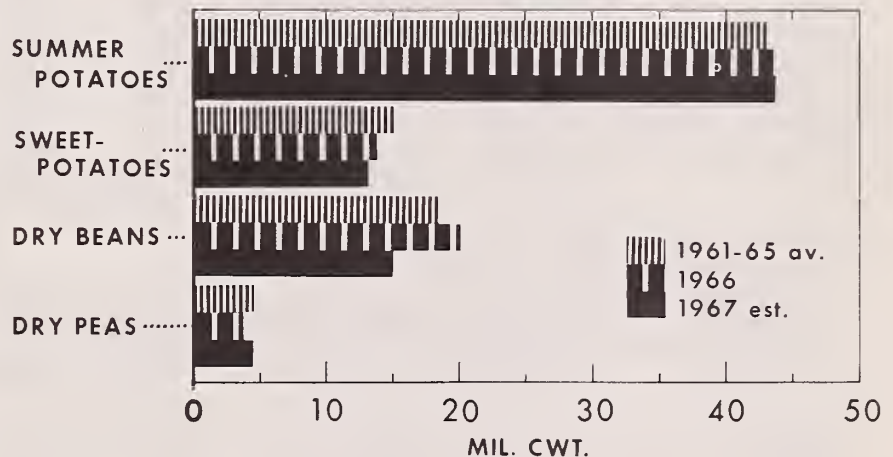
For A.M. Release, August 2, 1967

Total potato supplies this summer are about the same as a year ago, with smaller early-summer production offset by a moderate increase in tonnage for late summer harvest. Sweetpotato production continues to trend down; both acreage and indicated output are moderately smaller than in 1966.

Because of bad weather, acreage and prospective yields of dry beans are much below last year's and production is down 29 percent. In contrast, growing conditions were excellent for dry peas; expected output is a fifth larger than in 1966.

Production Estimates

SUMMER POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS, AND PEAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3793-67 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Processed Supply Outlook, 1967-68 Season

Market Prospects for Summer Vegetables

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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1961-65, 1966 and indicated 1967

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1961-65 1/	1966	1967		Average 1961-65 1/	1966	1967	
			Indi- cated	Per- centage of 1966			Indi- cated	Per- centage of 1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 1/	251.9	237.3	251.2	106	37,073	36,160	38,288	106
Spring 1/	523.5	522.7	514.5	98	51,786	53,433	52,706	99
Summer:								
Beans, lima	10.7	10.2	9.9	97	273	250	257	103
Beans, snap	26.6	25.1	24.7	98	1,099	1,008	894	89
Beets	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	169	173	164	95
Cabbage 1/	22.4	22.2	22.3	100	4,680	4,422	4,514	102
Cantaloups 2/	62.8	60.2	59.4	99	6,914	6,435	6,080	94
Carrots 1/	9.2	10.0	10.0	100	2,660	3,039	2,836	93
Cauliflower 1/	3.0	3.0	3.1	103	329	306	328	107
Celery 1/	7.4	7.5	7.6	101	3,079	2,949	3,041	103
Corn, sweet	123.8	117.8	117.3	100	8,255	7,000	7,269	104
Cucumbers	11.6	11.0	11.7	106	1,080	1,080	1,047	97
Eggplant	1.5	1.3	1.4	108	195	156	154	99
Escarole	2.4	2.4	2.6	108	365	333	391	117
Garlic	4.6	3.5	4.4	126	552	350	462	132
Honeydews	7.5	7.6	8.1	107	1,134	1,102	1,134	103
Lettuce	44.8	45.0	42.4	94	11,066	11,207	10,022	89
Onions 1/2/	10.3	13.2	14.5	110	2,333	3,006	3,928	131
Peppers, green 1/2/	7.8	8.0	8.4	105	318	325	302	93
Spinach	1.1	1.3	1.4	108	60	78	77	99
Tomatoes 2/	40.0	43.5	44.4	102	4,964	5,425	5,383	99
Watermelons	219.4	211.0	208.8	99	19,337	17,431	17,496	100
Total summer on which: Acreage and produc- tion have been reported	617.9	604.8	603.4	100	68,862	66,075	65,779	100
Acreage has been reported	725.7	711.6	712.1	100	--	--	--	--
Fall:								
Cabbage 1/								
Early	32.0	29.0	30.6	106	9,203	7,555	--	--
Late	2.2	2.1	2.0	95	267	265	--	--
Carrots, early 1/	21.2	23.6	23.1	98	6,164	6,320	--	--
Total fall on which: acreage has been reported	55.4	54.7	55.7	102	--	--	--	--
Total on which 1967: Acreage and production: have been reported	1,393.3	1,364.8	1,369.1	100	157,721	155,668	156,773	--
Acreage has been reported	1,556.5	1,526.3	1,533.5	100	--	--	--	--

1/ Includes processing.

2/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 25, 1967

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SUMMARY

Production of fresh vegetables this summer is expected to total about the same as last summer. Output of snap beans, carrots, lettuce, and tomatoes likely will be smaller than in 1966. But production of celery, sweet corn, and onions likely will be up. Watermelon production is about the same as last summer, but indicated cantaloup output is down moderately.

As a result of adverse weather, harvest timing of most summer crops has been distorted. Early summer marketings were curtailed, but relatively large supplies are expected in August and September. Prices are expected to average moderately below the high levels of a year earlier.

Although many crops are late, large canned packs appear likely in 1967. The total supply of canned vegetables during the 1967/68 season probably will be materially larger than last season, with supplies of all items abundant. Frozen vegetable supplies likely will be record large. With plentiful processed supplies, prices at both wholesale and retail are expected to average moderately lower than last season.

Production of potatoes for late summer harvest is moderately above last year's large output. Supplies are increas-

ing seasonally, and are expected to be heavy relative to trade needs. Considerable pressure on markets is likely in coming months, with prices averaging below the moderate prices of a year earlier. Fall crop acreage is 1 percent larger than in 1966 with slight increases reported in all regions.

Sweetpotato production is expected to be 4 percent smaller than last year, because of less acreage. Prospective production in New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, is about the same as in 1966; but all other major producing areas expect less. If current production prospects materialize, prices for 1967-crop sweetpotatoes likely will average close to the high levels of last season.

Dry bean supplies in the 1967/68 season probably will be tight. Because of bad weather, both acreage and prospective yields are much below last year. Indicated output is 29 percent smaller than in 1966, and a fifth below the 5-year average. Prices for 1967-crop dry beans likely will average sharply above last year's, when prices were close to support levels.

Dry pea production is up sharply this year. But carryover stocks were small, so supplies for marketing in 1967/68 will

likely be about the same as the moderate supplies available last season.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1967

Following a year of strong markets and record crop values, growers expanded the acreage of fresh vegetables for harvest during the winter of 1967. Yields were relatively high, and output of most items was considerably above that of a year earlier. Total winter production amounted to 38.3 million hundredweight, 6 percent larger than in 1966. Supplies of celery and lettuce often exceeded trade needs, resulting in depressed prices and substantial economic abandonment. Growers also experienced marketing problems with their winter tomato crop. Total tomato output was down from a year earlier, due to reduced harvests during the early weeks of winter. Late season volume was relatively heavy, however, and prices averaged materially lower than last year. A few items moved under generally favorable market conditions. A large cabbage crop sold at prices just a little lower than a year earlier, and growers received high returns for several of the less important winter crops such as escarole, snap beans, and sweet corn. But with prices lower for most major vegetables, total crop value--at \$176 million--was down sharply from the record of a year earlier.

Fresh vegetable supplies generally were ample during the first half of spring. But marketings were off substantially in late May and June. Although weather generally favored spring vegetables in south Texas, drought was a serious problem in Florida despite extensive irrigation; prolonged April rains caused heavy crop losses in California; and spring vegetables in the more northerly areas were retarded by low temperatures. As marketings dropped, prices moved up sharply, reaching record high levels during June.

Summer Crop Late But Large

Prices remained exceptionally high through mid-July, as vegetables in most summer-crop areas also suffered from the rough spring weather. Planting was delayed, yields on earliest fields were reduced, and growth of most summer vegetables was set back one or two weeks. However, seasonally heavy supplies are anticipated during August and September. Because of earlier delays, harvests in coming weeks may overlap more than usual, with consequent pressure on markets. This would mean average prices at least moderately below the high levels of a year earlier.

In early July, indicated production of vegetable crops which furnish about two-thirds of the summer tonnage, excluding melons, was about the same as last year and only slightly below the large output in 1965 (table 1). Because of better yields, prospective supplies of cabbage, sweet corn, and celery are up from a year ago. Substantially more acres and exceptionally high yields likely will result in a record early-summer onion tonnage, and growers have more acres of onions for late summer harvest this year than last. Total lettuce and carrot production probably will be down from last year, mainly due to short early season supplies in California, where April rains sharply curtailed field work; however, late season supplies of both may be relatively large. Fresh tomato acreage this summer is a little larger than last year, but early yields are off, so estimated production is down slightly.

Watermelon supplies are expected to be about as large this summer as last. But supplies of cantaloups may be relatively light. Early-summer cantaloup production may be larger than a year ago. However, the important mid-summer crop, which accounts for the bulk of August supplies, is down substantially because of lower yields.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage--Supplies of cabbage this summer are expected to be up moderately from the light volume in 1966. Early-summer output, at 1.3 million hundredweight, is 1 percent smaller than last year because of weather problems in Virginia and Ohio. Prospective production in New Jersey, the leading producer with about half of the seasonal tonnage, is about the same as in 1966. Output in New England probably will be larger. Late-summer output is indicated at 3.2 million hundredweight, 3 percent above last year's. Total acreage is a little smaller this year than last. But most States report yields may be higher.

Development of summer cabbage crops was slow this year, but harvest was active in most states by mid-July. With supplies generally abundant, prices were running below the exceptionally high levels of a year earlier. Prices f.o.b. New Jersey shipping points averaged \$1.22 per 50-lb. crate during the week ending July 22, compared with close to \$2.00 in the same week a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain sharply below year earlier levels through the summer.

Growers of cabbage for early fall harvest have reported plans for 5 percent more acres this year than last, with major increases likely in New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in a tonnage materially larger than the short crop in 1966. The early-fall crop furnishes most of the total fresh fall supply, and all of the supplies stored for winter marketing. It also provides the bulk of the cabbage used for kraut--both under contract and from open-market sales. Contract acreage is up sharply this year. However, because of short carryover stocks kraut packers likely will be active buyers on the open market. The volume purchased will be largely influenced by prices.

Sweet corn--Production of sweet corn for fresh market this summer is expected to total 7.3 million hundredweight, only 4 percent larger than the short supply of last summer. The relatively

light output partly reflects delayed harvests and low yields on early acreage throughout the East and Midwest (where crops in all major States were retarded by adverse weather during the spring). In contrast, prospective tonnage in California and Washington is up materially from a year ago.

Despite the estimated low level of production, delayed harvests indicate that a larger than usual portion of the crop will move to market during the late July-early September period. Prices likely will average considerably below the record highs of last summer.

Lettuce--Indicated summer lettuce production at 10 million hundredweight, is 11 percent smaller this year than last. Most of the decline results from a smaller output in California where acreage for June and early July harvest was heavily damaged by excessive rainfall. Lettuce in Colorado, Wisconsin, and Michigan also suffered weather damage, particularly on earlier fields. However, prospective output in New York, Oregon, and Washington is expected to be larger than in 1966, due to more acres and higher yields.

Because of the heavy crop losses in California and delayed harvests in the East and Midwest, a major supply gap developed for lettuce during the last half of June. Prices rose to all-time highs. By late July, all areas were furnishing seasonally large supplies and prices were running sharply below those of a year earlier.

Carrots--Supplies of carrots this summer are expected to be moderately smaller than in 1966. California's early-summer crop, which usually provides about three-fourths of the fresh market carrot supply during July and August, probably will amount to 2.3 million hundredweight, 7 percent smaller than last year. Acreage is the same as a year ago, but prospective yields are lower. New Jersey's late-summer carrot crop will be substantially below last year's heavy volume, also because of lower yields. Carrot production in Ohio and Illinois likely will be close to last year's small crop.

Increasing supplies will become available during August from early-fall crop States, where total acreage is slightly below that of last year. Acreages in New York, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington--where large quantities move to canners and freezers--are the same or larger than a year ago. But in New England, Colorado, Michigan, and Texas (where fresh market sales are particularly important) acreages are smaller.

Prices for carrots during July averaged below those of a year earlier, when remaining winter and spring-crop supplies were especially light. During the next 6 to 8 weeks, markets are expected to show the usual stable seasonal pattern, and average about the same as a year earlier.

Celery--Total supplies of celery for summer markets are moderately larger than in 1966 due to increased output in the East. Growers there have more acreage, prospective yields are higher and production may be up nearly a fifth. Growers in California expect to harvest a summer crop about as large as a year ago. Smaller crops than a year ago are anticipated in the Midwest where too much rain has curtailed yield prospects.

Because of delayed harvest in California, celery prices were high in June and early July. However, markets weakened appreciably as western supplies increased and harvests got underway in the East and Midwest. By late July, prices were running substantially below year-earlier levels. Since production is up, prices likely will remain below those of last summer.

Onions--Onion production in 1967 has been large. Growers in south Texas increased plantings for early spring harvest only 4 percent this year. But with acreage losses much smaller and yields much higher, production was 137 percent larger than the extremely light, weather-damaged crop in 1966. In response to strong markets in recent years, growers of onions for late spring and early summer harvest expanded acreages sharply. Late-spring output was up 37 percent, and

early-summer tonnage was up 30 percent.

Although well below the extreme highs of a year earlier, prices have not been seriously depressed despite the increased supply. Early spring markets benefited from a short carryover of storage onions, minimum overlap between south Texas areas, and a strong export demand. Support for later onions apparently stemmed mostly from limited competition between crops and areas, since harvests have been running late because of cool temperatures.

The acreage of onions for late-summer harvest is 2 percent larger than last year, with practically all of the increase in the West. Acreage in California, where a large portion of the crop goes to dehydrators, is up more than a fifth from last year. Slight increases are reported in Washington, Utah, and the Idaho-eastern Oregon area. Colorado is the only western State reporting fewer acres. All leading midwestern States have less acreage this year than last, with cuts ranging from 5 percent in Wisconsin to 9 percent in Michigan and 23 percent in Minnesota. Growers in New York have 5 percent fewer acres than in 1966. Although late-summer onions in most areas are later than usual, crop prospects generally were considered good in early July. Harvest will be active during August and September.

Tomatoes--Fresh tomato supplies this summer probably will be about as large as a year earlier. Early-summer production is indicated at 5.4 million hundred-weight, only a little smaller than a year ago. Acreage for harvest in California, where approximately two-fifths of the seasonal supply originates, is up moderately; but prospective output is 3 percent smaller than in 1966 because of lower yields. Due to lower yields, tonnage in New Jersey and the upper Midwestern States also is likely to be smaller than last year. However, partially offsetting increases are expected in Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, and Maryland where acreages and yields are above 1966 levels. Acreage for late-summer harvest is about the same as last year, with only slight variation in each of the regions of the country.

Despite little change in prospective total output, harvests in all summer areas were delayed by bad weather, resulting in short supplies during much of July. Unloads in the major terminals during the first half of the month ran a third below those of a year earlier. However, harvests are expected to be active during August. Because of disrupted timing, considerable harvest overlap appears likely. Total volume available for marketing the next 4 to 6 weeks may be relatively large.

Cantaloups--Production of cantaloups this spring was more than a fifth larger than a year earlier. Yet prices to growers averaged much higher because of nearly ideal timing of spring-crop harvests. The market probably also was strengthened by a general delay in harvest of the important summer crops.

Supplies of cantaloups this summer are expected to be moderately smaller than in 1966. Early-summer production was up 6 percent. But prospective mid-summer crop tonnage, which typically accounts for 80 percent of the summer supply, is 7 percent smaller than a year ago. Growers in nearly all Eastern and Midwestern States expect to harvest fewer cantaloups, mainly due to reduced yield prospects. Because of cool weather, lower yields also appear likely in California, the dominant producer. With harvests in most areas late, a relatively large portion of the summer cantaloup crop will be marketed during August and early September. However, the market impact of bunched harvests may be about offset by the generally smaller supply, suggesting average prices close to the high levels of last summer.

Watermelons--Spring watermelon production this year was down sharply from that in 1966. Growers planted less acreage, and adverse weather reduced yields in both California and Florida. Weather also disrupted planting and harvest schedules in Florida; late season marketings were relatively heavy and prices were low. Eastern markets continued under pressure during July as summer crop harvests became seasonally active.

Total supplies for marketing this summer are about the same as a year earlier. Early-summer production, at 14.5 million hundredweight, is a little larger than in 1966. Indicated output is up materially in the Southeast, because of expected higher yields. But growers in the Southwest and California expect to harvest fewer melons than last summer. Indicated late-summer production, at 3.0 million hundredweight, is down 5 percent from last year. Less acreage, and prospects for below average yields in the Middle Atlantic States account for the decline.

With melon harvests late in most areas, supplies available for marketing during August probably will be relatively large, indicating prices likely will continue to average materially below year earlier levels.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Demand for processed vegetables remained strong throughout the 1966/67 marketing season. Supplies of many canned vegetables were relatively light, and prices for practically all were record high. Nevertheless, total seasonal disappearance was slightly above that of a year earlier. As a result, the aggregate canned carryover into the 1967 packing season was nearly a tenth below that of a year earlier, and the smallest in a decade. Remaining supplies of asparagus, sweet corn, lima beans, beets, and carrots were larger than in mid-1966, though the supply of each was still light. Pickle stocks also were larger this year than last. However, the carryover of spinach was about the same as a year ago, and stocks of all other major canned vegetables were smaller. Supplies of snap beans and green peas were down sharply, while those of kraut were the smallest of record. Among the tomato products, carryover stocks of paste, sauce and puree probably were slightly below the limited supplies of a year earlier; holdings of catsup were down moderately; and stocks of juice and peeled tomatoes were down sharply.

Movement of frozen vegetables also was a little higher than in the previous season, with a larger disappearance of sweet corn and snap beans nearly offset by smaller sales of green peas. Since total seasonal supplies were relatively large, carryovers generally were larger this year than last. Cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) on July 1 amounted to 811 million pounds, 21 percent larger than a year earlier. Among principal commodities, stocks of asparagus were down 9 percent mainly due to a smaller 1967 pack. Green pea stocks were slightly smaller than a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of all other frozen vegetables were larger than a year earlier, with supplies of most up sharply. Stocks of frozen french fries amounted to 398 million pounds, up 11 percent from those of a year earlier.

Prospective Production Up
Substantially From Last Year

Early reports point to a tonnage of processing vegetables this year substantially larger than in 1966. Total acreage of 9 major vegetables, which annually furnish 95 percent of the total tonnage for commercial processing, is moderately above last year (table 2). Acreage estimates are not yet available for asparagus for processing, fall-crop spinach, or open-market cabbage for kraut.

Growing conditions during the spring months this year generally were unfavorable for processing vegetables. Planting and early growth in all areas was seriously delayed by excessive rains and low temperatures. Such conditions continued to hinder crop growth in the north central States into mid-July.

Table 2.--Vegetables for processing: Acreage and production, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	247	266	287	541	521	638
Green peas	463	476	496	602	509	577
Spinach (winter and spring)	20	21	23	99	121	125
Total with production <u>1/</u>	729	763	806	1,242	1,152	1,340
Green lima beans	90	101	107	96	104	n.a.
Beets	16	18	19	179	194	n.a.
Cabbage for kraut-contract	9	8	11	167	137	n.a.
Sweet corn	431	467	501	1,614	1,952	n.a.
Cucumbers for pickles	114	147	154	442	528	n.a.
Tomatoes	261	306	328	4,501	4,656	n.a.
Total - 9 vegetables <u>1/</u>	1,650	1,810	1,928	8,240	8,722	n.a.

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

n.a. - not available.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1967.

However, vegetables in the East have benefited from ample moisture for the first time in several years, and vegetables in the Northwest appear to be in good condition. California's crops are late. Because of the generally late season in most areas, an open fall will be needed to achieve maximum yields. Even if the full potential is not realized, however, an unusually big production appears likely.

Based on current indications, green pea production will be about a tenth larger than in 1966, while the tonnage of snap beans will be up more than fifth. Large plantings indicate possible record large output for cucumbers for pickles, tomatoes, canning sweet corn, and Fordhook lima beans for freezing. Combined winter-spring spinach production was 3 percent larger than a year earlier. In total, processing vegetable tonnage probably will be at least a tenth larger than last year. The total 1967 canned pack is expected to be 10 to 15 percent larger than in 1966. Although part of the increase will be offset by the relatively small carryover, the aggregate canned vegetable supply for 1967/68 likely will be substantially larger than last season. Supplies of all principal canned items are expected to be ample; supplies of snap beans, beets, pickles, and most tomato items may be heavy relative to market needs.

Frozen vegetable supplies this season are expected to be up moderately, and will be record large. Larger supplies are in prospect for every major item; supplies of snap beans, baby limas, sweet corn, broccoli, spinach, and green peas probably will be especially large.

Prospects for Principal Items

Sweet corn--Canners' shipments of sweet corn last season were record large with prices of the highest in many years. This stimulated a big increase in output this year. Total plantings were a tenth larger than in 1966, with increases in all areas. Acreage for canning is up 9 percent in the Midwest (which usually accounts for two-thirds of the canned

pack), 4 percent in the East, and 19 percent in the West. Carryover stocks were light. But with the prospective large pack, total canned sweet corn supplies in 1967/68 are expected to be moderately larger than last season, and may be record large.

Total acreage of sweet corn for freezing is up only slightly. Plantings were up 13 percent in the West; but down 2 percent in the East and a tenth in the Midwest. Despite more acres, production will be down substantially, assuming average yields. Even so, total supplies in 1967/68 may be close to last year's record, due to a larger carryover.

As of early July, development of sweet corn in most regions was later than usual because of cool, wet weather. Crop progress in the North Central States appeared to be particularly slow.

Snap beans--Total production of snap beans for processing is sharply above that of last year, with large increases in prospect in all areas. In the West, acreage for both canning and freezing is up considerably and prospective output per acre is higher than in 1966 despite a further shift to lower-yielding bush varieties. Production is expected to be approximately a fourth larger than in 1966. Midwestern canners contracted moderately more acreage this year, but freezers have less. As of early July, midwestern crops were late and yield prospects were only a little better than in 1966, due to wet weather; production may be up only slightly. Indicated tonnage in the East is sharply above that of a year ago, reflecting nearly a tenth more acres and prospects for much better yields.

Prospective 1967 packs of snap beans are exceptionally large. Supplies of both canned and frozen beans in 1967/68 would be up at least a tenth from those of last season, and supplies of both would be record large.

Tomatoes--Total carryover of canned tomatoes and tomato products into the current season was about a tenth smaller than a year earlier. However, processors

are planning a huge pack, and if they achieve it, total supplies available for marketing in 1967/68 will be substantially larger than those of last season, and will be record large.

Supplies of all processed items are expected to be up, with especially large increases in the concentrate products, mostly packed in California. Acreage in that State, is 11 percent larger than in 1966 and is the most ever planted. Acreages in other western States and in the Midwest generally are moderately larger than last year, and eastern plantings are up slightly.

The tomato production outlook is more uncertain than usual this year, because of planting delays in California, where an extended harvest season will be needed to attain normal yields. Although tomato crops in other areas also are late, the problem appears to be less serious.

Lima beans--As in several recent years, carryover stocks of canned green lima beans were nominal this season. But canners will be starting on the new pack shortly, and early reports suggest output will be large. Planted acreage is 15 percent above last year's, and with average yields, production will be up sharply. Canned supplies in the 1967/68 marketing season probably will be at least a fifth larger than those available last season.

Large increases also are in prospect for frozen limas. Plantings of the Fordhook variety were up 12 percent. Assuming average yields and packout, total supplies in 1967/68 will be substantially larger than in 1966/67, though still a little below the recent 5-year average.

Despite a slight reduction in acreage of baby limas, average yields would result in a moderate rise in production. Since carryover stocks were up substantially, supplies of this variety during the 1967/68 marketing season likely will be relatively large.

Green peas--Growing conditions for green peas this year generally were unfavorable in most areas. Plantings were delayed by cold weather and some of the earlier fields were lost because of late freezes. Too much rain curtailed output in the Midwest, while dry weather was a problem in the East. Yields in all areas ran considerably below average. Nevertheless, processors contracted a lot of acreage, and as of July 15, total output was estimated at 567,690 tons, up 11 percent from last year. Eastern tonnage was moderately larger this year than last, while midwestern production--mostly for canning--was up 13 percent, and western processors reported 11 percent more. Crops in the Midwest continued unusually late, suggesting the possibility of reduced output on fields remaining for harvest in late July.

Carryover stocks of processed peas were relatively light. But since 1967 packs apparently were large, supplies of both canned and frozen peas this season probably are 10 to 15 percent larger than those of last season. Supplies of frozen may be large relative to market needs.

Spinach--Current supplies of processed spinach appear to be the largest in several years. March 1 carryover stocks of canned spinach were about the same as a year earlier. But the pack during the first half of 1967 probably was up moderately. Output in the East and Midwest was smaller this year than last. However, California's pack, which usually accounts for three-fifths of the total winter-spring canned output, amounted to 4 million cases (basis 24/303's), up 44 percent from a year earlier. Frozen spinach output also was large. Despite below average carryover stocks and reports of continued heavy utilization, cold storage holdings on July 1 were the largest ever.

Cabbage for Kraut--Sauerkraut supplies available during the 1967/68 marketing season probably will be much larger than the tight supplies in 1966/67. Carryover stocks on August 1 this year

were the smallest of record. However, the 1967 pack is expected to be considerably larger than last year's.

Packers' contract acreage, which typically provides about two-thirds of the cabbage used for kraut, is 35 percent more than in 1966 with large increases reported in all major States. Early development of cabbage crops in many areas was slowed by cool spring weather. But by early summer, prospects generally appeared to be somewhat better than a year earlier. And since acreage is up, open-market cabbage production this fall may be larger than a year ago. As usual, quantities actually purchased by packers will be influenced somewhat by total volume of production and open-market prices.

Cucumbers for pickles--Data published by the Pickle Packers Association indicate that supplies in 1966/67 were record large, and that carryover stocks into 1967/68 will be substantially above the low levels of a year earlier. Nevertheless, packers' plan to increase output. Total planted acreage this year is 5 percent above the large acreage in 1966. Among major southern States, acreage is the same this year as last in North Carolina and up substantially in Delaware and Maryland. Texas' acreage is sharply below last year's, but still relatively large. All leading producing areas in the North and West reported large acreage increases this year. With average yields, U.S. production and supplies will be record large in 1967/68--perhaps 5 to 10 percent larger than in 1966/67.

Beets--Supplies of canned beets available during the 1967/68 marketing season probably will be substantially larger than the moderate supply of last season. Carryover stocks in mid-1967 were larger than a year earlier, and a big new pack appears likely. Total planted acreage was up a tenth from a year ago. Acreage in New York is up slightly, and with average yields, output will be about the same as the large tonnage realized in 1966. But relatively large acreage increases occurred in the Midwest and Oregon; average yields in these areas will

result in much larger production and packs this year than last.

POTATOES

Review of First Half of 1967

Total supplies of potatoes available for marketing during the first half of 1967 were moderately smaller than those of a year earlier. Remaining storage stocks of 1966 fall-crop potatoes on January 1 were down slightly, with lighter supplies in the Midwest and West offsetting considerably heavier supplies in the East. New crop output was down sharply, due mainly to smaller production during the spring. Florida's potatoes for early spring harvest were damaged by low temperatures and drought; early-spring output was the smallest in many years. Following low prices in 1966, growers in late-spring crop areas reduced acreage nearly a tenth. Yields were relatively light, and total seasonal output was materially smaller than in 1966, and was below the 1961-65 average. Frozen potatoes were the only major item showing a significant increase, with cold storage holdings record high throughout the first 6 months of 1967.

With inventories of frozen potato products heavy and abundant supplies of potatoes in storages, processor demand for raw stock was much less aggressive this year than last. A relatively large supply of potatoes in Canada available for export to the United States, and poor quality of Idaho storage stocks due to weather damage were additional market factors. Prices for storage supplies were under great pressure by late winter, and were seriously depressed during the latter portion of the season. At the same time, market demand for new-crop potatoes was relatively strong. Most of the short supply of early-spring potatoes moved to chippers at prices close to the high levels of a year earlier. Harvest in late-spring crop areas were delayed by bad weather, and prices during May averaged well above year-earlier levels. Although prices in all areas declined as harvests reached their usual June peak, significant marketing problems occurred only in California.

Summer Prospects

Total supplies of potatoes for marketing during the summer months are about the same as a year ago. But short-term supply prospects are variable, with early season supplies substantially below a year earlier and late season supplies probably at least moderately larger. Because of reduced production, the overlap of late-spring marketings into July was much less this year than last. Also, total early-summer output, at 13.1 million hundredweight, is 5 percent smaller than last year's large tonnage. Crops in all areas were affected by cool temperatures, with harvests late and yields down from last year. Prospective production in California is down a tenth, and growers in Texas expect to harvest 2 percent fewer potatoes than a year earlier. The important crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is 9 percent smaller than last year. However, the Northeastern Alabama crop, mostly for chipping, is a little larger than in 1966, and a 6 percent gain appears likely in Delaware.

Indicated late-summer crop tonnage, at 30.5 million hundredweight, is 4 percent above the large production in 1966. Eastern output probably will be materially larger than the short crop of last year, when drought curtailed yields. In the Midwest, too much rainfall damaged potatoes in a few States, particularly Wisconsin; but with larger crops than last year likely in Minnesota and Michigan, supplies may be off only slightly. Production in the West is expected to be 4 percent above last year's. Washington growers have much more acreage this year, and summer output is expected to be up materially. Partly offsetting reductions are indicated in Colorado and California.

Because of reduced spring and early-summer production, and with harvests in most producing areas running late, potato marketings during July were considerably smaller than a year ago. Prices averaged sharply higher. However, much heavier supplies are in prospect in coming weeks; harvests of the delayed early-summer crops may continue in large volume well into August; marketing of the big late-

summer crops will be seasonally active; and harvest of a potentially large fall crop will be getting underway. Markets for potatoes likely will be under increasing pressure in coming months because of the larger production. And barring indications of reduced fall-crop output in the key processing States, processors may not be active bidders for raw stock, leading to further pressure on prices.

Fall Crop Acreage Above Last Year

The fall potato crop is by far the largest of the seasonal potato crops, typically accounting for 70 percent of the annual tonnage. In addition to supplying trade needs for tablestock and processing through the fall, large quantities are stored for marketing during the winter and spring.

Despite some difficulty in moving all of last year's crop, growers increased 1967 fall-crop plantings 1 percent. Slight increases were reported in all regions (table 3).

Eastern acreage is up, due to a 3 percent increase in Maine. Pennsylvania growers reported the same acreage this year as last, and all other leading eastern States have less. Most crops are a little late, but moisture conditions are the best in several years.

In the Midwest, acreage increases occurred in Minnesota and North Dakota--mainly the Red River Valley--and in Ohio. Partly offsetting were slight reductions in Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Too much rain during the spring caused some acreage losses in this region, but early summer weather was favorable.

Fall-crop acreage in the 9 western states is up 2 percent from last year. Growers in Idaho, the leading U.S. producer, reported a slight decrease. But acreage is up a little in California and Montana, moderately in Washington, and substantially in Oregon and Colorado. Water for irrigation is short in Colorado but ample in other western States.

Table 3.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	Indicated 1967 <u>2/</u>	1967 as percentage of 1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres °	Percent
Maine	148.0	158.0	163.0	103
New Hampshire	1.4	1.3	1.2	92
Vermont	1.8	1.7	1.6	94
Massachusetts	6.5	6.8	6.6	97
Rhode Island	5.6	5.7	5.8	102
Connecticut	6.7	6.5	6.4	98
New York-Long Island	26.0	29.7	<u>3/</u> 28.1	95
-Upstate	38.0	39.0	38.0	97
Pennsylvania	38.0	39.0	39.0	100
8 Eastern	272.0	287.7	289.7	101
Ohio	12.1	11.9	12.1	102
Indiana	6.7	7.0	7.0	100
Michigan	37.0	36.0	33.5	93
Wisconsin	40.0	41.0	39.0	95
Minnesota	89.0	90.0	96.0	107
North Dakota	106.0	110.0	114.0	104
South Dakota	5.0	5.8	5.5	95
Nebraska	7.7	8.1	7.8	96
8 Central	303.5	309.8	314.9	102
Montana	7.8	8.0	8.4	105
Idaho	282.0	311.0	304.0	98
Wyoming	3.6	3.6	3.2	89
Colorado	35.0	30.5	36.0	118
Utah	8.8	8.1	7.7	95
Nevada	.8	.8	.9	112
Washington	32.0	37.0	39.0	105
Oregon	38.5	41.5	48.0	116
California	27.0	31.0	32.6	105
9 Western	435.5	471.5	479.8	102
Total fall	1,011.0	1,069.0	1,084.4	101

1/ Preliminary.2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1967.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1966/67 Season

Following a season of depressed prices, growers in most States reduced sweetpotato plantings in 1966. U.S. acreage was 7 percent below that in 1965. Growing conditions generally were not as favorable as in 1965, and with both acreage and yields down, production was off substantially. Indicated output, at 13.7 million hundredweight, was 12 percent smaller than in 1965.

Because of reduced production, movement to fresh market was off substantially. During the fall months when harvest is active and sales are heaviest in response to holiday demands, unloads in the major terminal markets ran about a tenth below year earlier levels. And prices to growers during September-December 1966 averaged \$4.80 per hundredweight, materially above a year earlier, and the highest in many years. Supplies remaining for 1967 winter and spring marketing were relatively light. January-June unloads in the 41 leading terminals were down a fifth from those of a year earlier, and prices to growers averaged nearly 40 percent higher.

Total use of sweetpotatoes by processors was down. The 1966 frozen pack amounted to 10.5 million pounds (21 million fresh equivalent), 12 percent larger than a year earlier. However, the canned pack of 7.2 million cases (266 million pounds fresh equivalent) was a tenth smaller than in 1965. Like processed vegetables, f.o.b. prices for canned sweetpotatoes have averaged substantially higher this season than last.

1967 Crop Smaller Than Last Year

Despite high prices last season, growers in most States reduced plantings of sweetpotatoes this year. Total acreage for harvest is 6 percent less than in 1966. Growing conditions have been generally favorable, and above average yields appear likely. Nevertheless, with acreage down a relatively small crop is in prospect. Sweetpotato

production in 1967, at 13.2 million hundredweight, is 4 percent smaller than last year. This is 11 percent below the 1961-65 average, and the second smallest of record. Among the leading producing States, prospective output in New Jersey is up slightly from last year's low level, due to better yields (table 4). Indicated tonnage is about the same as in 1966 in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana. A moderate reduction is in prospect for Virginia, while Texas and California expect to harvest substantially fewer sweetpotatoes this year than last.

Market Prospects for 1967/68

Marketing of the 1967 crop of sweetpotatoes began on schedule in early July with the usual light movement out of Louisiana. Harvest will pick up steadily the next few months, reaching a peak during late fall. Prices currently are high, but are expected to decline seasonally as the tempo of harvest increases. If current supply prospects are realized, prices to growers throughout the 1967-68 marketing season likely will average slightly to moderately above the relatively high prices of last season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1966/67 Season

The total supply of dry edible beans for the 1966/67 marketing season was sharply above the tight supply of the previous season, and about matched the record volume of 1963/64. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season on September 1, 1966, were about the same as the small stocks of a year earlier. But 1966 production, at 20.3 million hundredweight, was nearly a fourth above a year earlier, and was record large. The sharp increase over 1966 was the result of a slightly larger acreage for harvest and much higher yields.

With supplies of all major classes ample to heavy, movement of dry beans into both domestic and export outlets this season has been larger than a year ago. Commercial domestic sales have

Table 4.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1965	1966	Indicated 1967 1/	1967 as percentage of 1966
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	900	576	585	102
Maryland	508	391	420	107
Virginia	1,738	1,725	1,587	92
Central Atlantic	3,146	2,692	2,592	96
North Carolina	2,310	1,995	1,995	100
South Carolina	338	262	195	74
Georgia	850	680	680	100
Lower Atlantic	3,498	2,937	2,870	98
Tennessee	462	440	400	91
Alabama	499	435	405	93
Mississippi	1,105	1,190	1,105	93
Arkansas	176	140	152	109
Louisiana	4,590	3,978	4,000	101
Oklahoma	70	56	56	100
Texas	1,012	780	702	90
New Mexico	60	57	40	70
Kansas	108	102	102	100
Central	8,082	7,178	6,962	97
California	798	890	765	86
United States	15,524	13,697	13,189	96

1/ Indicated as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1967.

been running well above year earlier levels, and large quantities moved under government food distribution programs. Movement overseas under various USDA programs remained light through the spring because of limited CCC stocks. However, commercial export shipments have been heavy. Exports during September 1966-May 1967 amounted to 3.2 million hundredweight. This was nearly 80 percent more than moved during the same period a year earlier, and a third above the total 2.4 million hundredweight exported last season.

Even with much larger utilization, supplies of all leading classes of white and colored beans exceeded trade needs into late spring, resulting in continued pressure on markets. Prices to growers during September 1966-June 1967 averaged \$6.99 per hundredweight, compared with high \$8.71 in the same period a year earlier. Then, despite large remaining stocks, markets strengthened in early summer. The price rise reflected indications of materially reduced bean supplies for the coming season.

Price Support Activity

With supplies burdensome and prices generally at low levels, government programs were used extensively this season. Under a Section 32 program, the USDA purchased 635,825 hundredweight of beans, mostly pea and pinto beans, plus a few great northern. The purchased beans were distributed through school lunch and welfare programs. Under the price support program, 3.5 million hundredweight of beans were put under loan, with the program most active for red kidney and pea beans in Michigan and New York, and for pinto, great northern, and small red beans in the West. Deliveries of 1966-crop beans to CCC through June 30 totaled nearly 2 million hundredweight. About 88 percent of the deliveries were pea beans, and red kidney beans accounted for 11 percent. The relatively small deliveries of other classes reflected the later maturity date in States west of the Mississippi producing those varieties; many loans on pinto, great northern, and small red beans were redeemed as planting

of the 1967 crop fell further behind schedule.

Tight Supply Expected in 1967/68

Supplies of dry edible beans during the 1967/68 season are expected to be much smaller than in the previous season. Carryover stocks at the start of the season likely will be above the moderate level of a year earlier. But 1967 production, at 14.5 million hundredweight, is down 29 percent from last year. This is about a fifth smaller than the 1961-65 average. The sharp decline in expected output is due to a general reduction in acreage and indications of a much lower average yield.

Total plantings of dry beans were down 14 percent this year, with reduction reported for all major states. Although marketing problems with last year's crop may have contributed to the decline, poor weather in a few areas was the important factor. Excessive rains hampered field work all spring in Michigan. Cold or wet weather also resulted in fewer acres in Idaho, Colorado, Washington, and California. Early July reports indicated dry bean crops in most areas were still late, and yield prospects generally were less favorable than in 1966, though close to average.

Production by Areas

Production estimates for the 1967 bean crop by class will not be available until December. However, current area production data indicate that 1967 output of nearly all major classes will be smaller than last year (table 5).

A particularly sharp drop in pea bean production appears likely. Most pea beans are grown in Michigan, where total output may be down 43 percent from 1966; acreage is down substantially, and prospective yields are off almost a third. Prospective production in New York (mostly red kidney and black turtle soup beans) is down 9 percent from the large tonnage in 1966; acreage is a little smaller, and early reports point to moderately lower yields.

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Mich- igan	New York	North- west <u>2/</u>	South- west <u>3/</u>	Cali- fornia	U.S. total
	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>
1961-64 av.	7,422	1,111	4,643	2,121	3,131	18,286
1958	5,226	1,311	6,566	2,066	4,091	19,287
1959	6,413	846	5,825	1,759	3,662	18,505
1960	6,248	1,234	4,877	1,952	3,100	17,411
1961	7,358	1,331	4,986	2,641	3,356	19,672
1962	7,392	1,242	4,203	1,871	3,234	17,942
1963	8,585	968	4,744	2,360	3,325	19,982
1964	7,601	1,170	4,116	1,692	2,796	17,375
1965	6,175	842	4,453	2,044	2,943	16,457
1966 <u>4/</u>	8,114	1,360	5,446	2,154	3,197	20,271
1967 <u>5/</u>	4,598	1,238	3,860	1,898	2,874	14,468

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 3/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

4/ Preliminary. 5/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Output in the Northwest currently is expected to be down nearly 30 percent from last year, with much smaller dry bean crops likely in all states. Indicated production in Idaho (mostly great northern and pintos) is down 24 percent mainly because of fewer acres. Nebraska's acreage is down only moderately, but yields may be much below average, resulting in a third fewer beans than last year. Although high yields are in prospect in Washington, acreage is the smallest in many years, and indicated output is less than half last year's. In the southwest, where most of the acreage is in pinto beans, expected production is about a tenth smaller than both last year and average. Indicated tonnage in Colorado (the dominant area producer) is down 12 percent from 1966, due to substantially fewer acres and below-average yields. Dry bean in California probably will about a tenth less than last year; current prospects indicated that output of large lima beans may be well above last year's short crop, but reductions are likely for baby limas and other classes of beans.

Market Prospects for 1967-Crop Beans

Carryover stocks into the 1967/68 marketing season are expected to be relatively large. But if current crop prospects materialize, supplies of dry beans in 1967/68 will be much smaller than the heavy supplies of the previous season, and probably will be well below normal trade needs. As a result, domestic use likely would be down somewhat from the high levels of this season. Because of much smaller supplies of the classes preferred by foreign buyers, export volume would be off sharply. Prices for the currently indicated supply likely will average sharply above the depressed levels of this season.

In May, USDA announced the national average support price for 1967-crop dry edible beans would be \$6.37 per hundred-weight, compared to \$6.33 for the 1966 crop. The higher average prices this year is due to a few adjustments among varieties or areas. The support price for dark red kidney beans was raised 25 cents, in order to eliminate most of

the difference in support levels between this class and light red kidneys. Support prices also were raised 10 cents per hundredweight for pinto and great northern beans in Idaho and Montana, reflecting improved market prices in those States in recent years relative to prices in other producing States. All other dry bean price support rates are the same as in 1966.

The support prices are for U.S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges, except receiving and loading out, paid through the loan maturity date (which will be announced later). The support prices per hundredweight for U.S. No. 1 grade (depending on area) are: Pea and medium white, \$6.15-\$6.65; Great Northern, \$6.71-\$7.21; small white and flat small white, \$7.52; pinto, \$5.97-\$6.57; red kidney, \$8.51-\$8.70; pink, \$7.32; small red, \$7.37-\$7.47; large lima, \$10.24-\$10.39; and baby lima, \$5.59.

Premiums and discounts for the 1967 program are the same as those for the 1966 program. Premiums for U.S. Choice Hand Picked and U.S. Extra No. 1 grade beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight, for all except pea beans, on which the premium for U.S. Choice Hand Picked beans will be 25 cents per hundredweight.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1966/67 Season

Growers increased plantings of dry field peas in 1966. But yields were reduced by cold spring weather, and production was 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. Beginning stocks also were much below year-earlier levels. So total supplies of dry field peas for the 1966/67 marketing season were materially smaller than those of the previous season. Although stocks of dry green peas were much smaller than a year earlier, markets were under some pressure during the early portion of the season, mainly due to slow foreign demand. However, demand for this variety picked up during the winter months, exports were large and prices increased. Supplies

of yellow varieties of dry peas were particularly light and sold at relatively high prices all season. Prices to growers for all varieties combined averaged \$4.75 per hundredweight during September 1966-June 1967, compared to \$4.37 during the same period a year earlier. Average returns for the season will be the highest in several years.

Total domestic use of dry peas during the 1966/67 season is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1965/66 when a substantial quantity moved under governmental distribution programs. But exports probably will be larger, reflecting especially large sales of green peas in Europe. Carryover stocks likely will be sharply below those a year ago, and will be the smallest since 1962.

Slightly Larger Supplies Likely in 1967/68

Supplies of dry peas in 1967/68 are expected to be a little larger than those of the previous season. Carryover stocks will be light, offsetting much of a prospective large increase in output. Indicated production in 1967, at 4.4 million hundredweight, is 19 percent larger than last year, though slightly below the 1961/65 average. Growers in Idaho and Washington--where 90 percent of the crop is grown--increased plantings substantially, and U.S. acreage is a tenth above that in 1966. Weather has been more favorable this year than last, resulting in relatively high yields. Production in Washington is up 16 percent, while prospects in Idaho point to 30 percent more tonnage this year.

Market Prospects for 1967-Crop Peas

Domestic movement of dry field peas through normal trade channels during 1966/67 probably will be about the same as that in the current season. Export trade likely will continue large, generally in line with the increased volume of recent years. As usual, however, foreign demand for U.S. peas will be influenced to some extent by production in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands. Information regarding foreign crops is still limited. But there are indications that acreage in

Europe changed little this year compared with last, but that growing conditions have been less favorable. Thus, early prospects point to a continued strong demand. With prospective U.S. supplies up

only slightly, prices to growers for the 1967 crop probably will average close to the high prices received for the 1966 crop.

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: The Vegetable Situation is published in February,
: May, August, and November. :
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: The next issue is scheduled for release November 1 ,
: 1967. :
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Table 6.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1966 and 1967

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1966			1967		
			May	June	July	May	June	July
			17	14	12	16	13	18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>								
Beans, snap, green	:New Jersey	:Bu. hamper	--	--	5.25	--	--	4.25
Broccoli	:California	:14-bchs., crates	3.90	3.75	5.50	4.50	--	3.87 ¹ / ₂
Domestic, round type	:New Jersey	:Various used crates	--	3.25	1.40	--	2.50	1.25
Cantaloups	:California	:36's jumbo crt.	--	9.00	9.00	--	14.50	11.00
Carrots, topped, washed	:California	:48-1 lb. film bag crt.	7.50	6.25	5.40	4.25	4.25	5.75
Cauliflower	:California	:Carton 12's	5.75	4.85	--	5.25	--	4.75
Celery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pascal	:New York	:2-3doz., crt.	--	--	5.75	--	--	4.50
Pascal	:California	:2-3 doz., crt.	6.00	7.50	8.50	6.25	5.50	7.25
Lettuce, Iceberg	:California	:2 doz., ctn.	2.65	3.25	4.00	3.75	7.25	7.75
Spinach, Savoy	:New Jersey	:Bu. bskt.	.80	.75	1.25	2.25	1.00	1.75
Tomatoes	:Ohio	:8 lb. bskt., med.	2.90	--	--	3.00	3.25	--
<u>Chicago:</u>								
Broccoli	:California	:14's, ¹ / ₂ crt.	3.50	3.35	3.50	3.85	3.85	3.00
Cabbage	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic, round type	:Illinois	:Various used crates	--	--	3.00	--	--	1.65
Cantaloups	:California	:36's jumbo crt.	--	7.50	9.25	--	13.00	10.00
Carrots, topped, washed	:California	:48-1 lb. film bag crt.	7.00	6.00	5.35	4.15	4.25	5.35
Cauliflower	:California	:Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	4.75	4.35	4.00	4.00	--	--
Celery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pascal	:California	:2-3 doz., 16 in. crt.	5.65	7.25	7.00	6.50	5.75	5.25
Pascal	:Michigan	:3-4 doz., 16 in. crt.	--	--	5.75	--	--	4.65
Cucumbers	:Illinois	:Bu. bskt.	--	--	5.25	--	--	4.75
Honeydews	:California	:9-12's std. flat crt.	--	--	3.75	--	--	--
Lettuce, Iceberg	:California	:2 doz. heads, ctn.	2.25	2.60	4.35	3.00	7.15	4.50
Spinach, flat type	:Illinois	:Bu. bskt.	3.35	1.85	2.50	--	2.00	2.75
Tomatoes	:Illinois	:8 qt. bskt., med.-lge.	--	--	1.85	--	--	3.15
<u>Shipping point:</u>								
Onions, medium	:Texas	:50 lb. sack	2.45	--	--	2.02	--	--
Onions, medium	:California	:50 lb. sack	--	2.10	--	--	1.34	2.02
Watermelons	:	:25 lb. av. and larger-	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:Florida	: per cwt.	4.09	1.62	--	2.66	2.45	--

Prices from Market News Service, C&MS, USDA.

Table 7.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to July 1	Stocks July 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>
Asparagus						
1963-64	1.7	9.3	11.0	<u>1/4.1</u>	<u>2/6.9</u>	8.5
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	<u>1/3.7</u>	<u>2/7.0</u>	8.9
1965-66	1.8	7.2	9.0	<u>1/3.7</u>	<u>2/5.3</u>	7.8
1966-67	1.2	7.8	9.0	<u>1/3.6</u>	<u>2/5.4</u>	7.4
Beans, lima						
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	<u>3/3.0</u>	<u>2/ .7</u>	3.6
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	<u>3/2.5</u>	<u>2/ .1</u>	2.8
1965-66	.1	3.0	3.1	<u>3/2.7</u>	<u>2/ .1</u>	3.0
1966-67	.1	3.5	3.6	<u>3/2.8</u>	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1963-64	6.6	37.3	44.3	37.7	6.2	37.7
1964-65	6.2	37.4	43.6	39.1	4.1	39.1
1965-66	4.1	45.6	49.7	41.9	7.2	41.9
1966-67	7.2	40.5	47.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beets						
1963-64	3.4	12.7	16.1	11.0	4.5	11.0
1964-65	4.5	10.7	15.2	11.2	3.6	11.2
1965-66	3.6	9.8	13.4	11.5	2.1	11.5
1966-67	2.1	11.4	13.5	11.5	2.2	14.3
Carrots						
1963-64	2.1	5.1	7.2	4.7	2.6	4.7
1964-65	2.6	4.5	7.1	5.1	2.0	5.1
1965-66	2.0	4.7	6.7	5.4	1.1	5.4
1966-67	1.1	7.1	8.2	n.a.	2.1	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	42.2	10.2	44.4
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	40.9	4.7	42.6
1965-66	3.0	39.1	42.1	39.8	2.3	40.9
1966-67	1.2	45.5	46.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, green						
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	<u>4/32.2</u>	<u>5/4.7</u>	32.2
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	<u>4/31.7</u>	<u>5/3.0</u>	31.7
1965-66	3.0	37.6	40.6	<u>4/34.9</u>	<u>5/5.7</u>	34.1
1966-67	5.7	31.9	37.6	<u>4/33.7</u>	<u>5/3.9</u>	33.7
Tomatoes						
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	33.9	6.8	33.9
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	37.7	5.1	37.7
1965-66	5.1	36.0	41.1	35.7	6.3	35.7
1966-67	6.3	32.7	39.0	35.3	3.7	35.3
Tomato juice						
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	44.7	10.0	44.7
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	43.1	10.0	43.1
1965-66	10.0	40.0	50.0	41.7	8.3	41.7
1966-67	8.3	38.9	47.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato catsup						
1963-64	13.5	28.6	42.1	31.2	10.9	31.2
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	35.3	8.2	35.3
1965-66	8.2	34.1	42.3	35.1	7.2	35.1
1966-67	7.2	35.3	42.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	.5	1.3
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	.3	1.6
1965-66	.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	.2	1.6
1966-67	.2	2.1	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Shipments to August 1. 2/ August 1. 3/ Shipments to May 1. 4/ Shipments to June 1. 5/ June 1.
n.a. - not available.

National Canners Association.

Table 8.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs
1965 and 1966, and cold storage holdings,
July 1, 1967, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1965	1966	July 1 average 1961-65	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1967 ^{1/}
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asparagus	30.9	34.5	31.3	30.2	27.4
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	64.1	62.2	24.4	13.9	17.1
Baby	81.4	89.7	29.0	19.6	24.0
Total	145.5	151.9	53.4	33.5	41.1
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	112.5	136.4	33.3	29.0	34.3
French cut	61.7	77.8	16.3	11.6	15.9
Wax	7.7	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	181.9	221.1	49.6	40.6	50.2
Broccoli	122.3	158.6	44.3	46.6	61.4
Brussels sprouts	37.3	51.7	13.9	14.5	23.1
Carrots	109.5	131.1	24.3	23.5	37.1
Cauliflower	46.2	54.0	13.6	13.3	14.7
Corn, cut	222.2	300.2	^{2/} 43.7	^{2/} 39.9	^{2/} 60.7
Corn-on-cob	40.3	44.2	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}
Mixed vegetables	57.1	60.2	22.7	23.9	27.7
Peas	443.3	375.4	162.3	178.7	176.1
Peas and carrots	21.7	27.5	12.4	10.5	12.6
Pumpkin and squash	17.4	191.7	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Rhubarb	5.8	6.7	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Spinach	122.3	142.9	79.9	87.7	97.7
Succotash	6.7	6.5	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Kale	4.3	4.6	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Okra	30.4	38.3	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Peas, blackeye	26.0	29.8	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Potato products	1,218.5	1,459.6	211.9	358.2	398.1
Turnip greens	21.0	20.5	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Miscellaneous vegetables	107.9	119.6	113.2	130.0	181.7
Total	3,018.5	3,458.6	876.5	1,031.1	1,209.6

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Sweet corn.

^{3/} Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.

^{4/} Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

n.a. - not available.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage and production, 1965, 1966, and indicated 1967

Crop	Planted acreage				Production 1/	
	Average	1966	Indi-	1967 as	Average	1966
	1965		cated	percentage	1965	
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Percent	tons	tons
For freezing:						
Green lima beans	61.8	67.7	69.2	102	72.3	75.6
Snap beans	53.6	66.9	68.8	103	116.0	129.6
Sweet corn	107.6	129.2	131.4	102	432.6	597.1
Green peas	168.7	162.9	178.4	110	233.7	195.8
For canning:						
Green lima beans	28.4	33.3	38.3	115	24.1	29.0
Snap beans	192.9	199.1	217.9	109	424.8	393.8
Sweet corn	323.0	337.9	369.2	109	1,181.0	1,351.0
Green peas	293.8	313.2	318.0	102	368.2	311.2

1/ 1967 production for canning and freezing will be published in December annual summary.

Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre; and production, 1965, 1966 and indicated 1967

Seasonal Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	1965	1966	harvest	1965	1966	Indi-	1965	1966	Indi-
	1965	1/	1967		1/	cated		1/	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	19.4	25.5	24.6	189	199	201	3,659	5,084	4,940
Spring									
Early	35.3	35.6	29.4	140	138	101	4,940	4,924	2,979
Late	109.8	113.3	103.0	221	229	217	24,224	25,937	22,376
Summer									
Early	78.9	87.1	86.7	152	158	151	11,959	13,740	13,078
Late	129.1	133.5	133.2	229	220	229	29,578	29,430	30,483
Total with pro-									
duction to date	372.5	395.0	376.9	200	200	196	74,360	79,115	73,856
Fall									
8 Eastern	272.0	287.7	289.7	234	226	--	63,686	65,044	--
8 Central	303.5	309.8	314.9	170	153	--	51,492	47,453	--
9 Western	435.5	471.5	479.8	233	245	--	101,631	115,290	--
Total	1,011.0	1,069.0	1,084.4	214	213	--	216,809	227,787	--
United States	1,383.5	1,464.0	1,461.3	210	210	--	291,169	306,902	--

1/ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1966 and 1967

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1966			1967		
			May	June	July	May	June	July
			14	18	16	13	17	15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points</u>								
Kern District								
Bakersfield		100-lb. sack	2.72	1.64	1.84	3.50	2.17	2.82
Long Whites, washed	California	U.S. No. 1						
Perris-Chino and nearby		100-lb. sack						
points, Long Whites, washed	California	U.S. No. 1	--	--	1.84	--	--	2.91
Eastern Shore points								
Round Whites, washed and	Maryland-	100-lb. sack						
unwashed	Virginia	U.S. No. 1	--	--	1.51	--	--	3.10
<u>Tuesday nearest mid-month</u>								
			1966			1967		
			May	June	July	May	June	July
			17	14	12	16	13	18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Terminal markets</u>								
New York								
Long Whites, washed	California	50-lb. sack	--	2.60	2.65	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.25
Katahdin, unwashed			2.45	2.60	2.35	1.55	1.55	1.75
2" min.	Maine	50-lb. sack						
Chicago		100-lb. sack						
Long Whites	California	U.S. No. 1	5.00	4.00	4.00	--	4.20	5.50

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of C&MS.

Table 12.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1966 and 1967

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1966			1967		
			May	June	July	May	June	July
			17	14	12	16	13	18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York	North							
Porto Rico	Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.75	3.85	4.35	6.00	7.00	7.75
Orange Jersey	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	2.75	3.00	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.25	--
Chicago								
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	3.80	4.50	7.00	6.05	--	7.00

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 13.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966, and indicated 1967 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production <u>2/</u>		
	Harvested		For harvest 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indi- cated 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indi- cated 1967
	Average	1966							
	1961-65	1966							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Northeast <u>3/</u>	685	747	640	1,246	1,268	912	8,533	9,474	5,836
Northwest <u>4/</u>	293	311	253	1,585	1,751	1,526	4,643	5,446	3,860
Southwest <u>5/</u>	237	235	218	895	917	871	2,121	2,154	1,898
California:									
Large lima	47	42	49	1,664	1,421	1,630	788	597	799
Baby lima	24	20	18	1,662	1,700	1,550	400	340	279
Other	146	164	133	1,330	1,378	1,350	1,943	2,260	1,796
Total California	217	226	200	1,442	1,415	1,437	3,131	3,197	2,874
United States	1,414	1,519	1,311	1,296	1,334	1,104	18,286	20,271	14,468

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Cleaned basis. 3/ New York and Michigan. 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966, and indicated 1967 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production <u>2/</u>		
	Harvested		For harvest 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indi- cated 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indi- cated 1967
	Average	1966							
	1961-65	1966							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Minnesota	8	7	5	938	900	900	77	63	45
North Dakota	6	4	3	1,110	1,400	1,200	66	56	36
Idaho	111	98	113	1,566	1,600	1,800	1,730	1,568	2,034
Washington	159	120	132	1,556	1,570	1,650	2,410	1,884	2,178
Oregon	15	10	9	1,200	1,500	1,500	173	150	135
United States	303	239	262	1,512	1,557	1,690	4,496	3,721	4,428

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Cleaned basis.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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